The effect of ionizing radiation ... S/739/60/001/000/015/015
E020/E185

not lead to any notable changes in these findings.
There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; GARINYAN, Dzh.Kh., starshiy laborant

Effect of some vegetative poisons on the oxygen consumption by irradiated rats. Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM. SSR 2:181-187 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

VLASENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk

Effect of insulin on the oxygen consumption and survival of X-ray irradiated rats. Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM. SSR 2:189-194 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

VLASENKO, S.P., kand. med. nauk; GARIBYAN, D.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of cortisone and adrenocorticotropic hormone on oxygen consumption by irradiated rats. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:145-150 '63.

Participation of the adrenal cortex in some manifestations of radiation sickness. Ibid.:253-259 (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4021552 S/0298/64/017/001/0037/0040

AUTHOR: Vlasenko, S. P.; Shakhnazaryan, E. L.

TITLE: Effect of preliminary irradiation on the radioresistance of rats

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Biologicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 37-40

TOPIC TAGS: preliminary irradiation, repeated irradiation, radioresistance increase, X-irradiation, prolonged life span, oxygen consumption, radiosensitivity change

ABSTRACT: This study was carried out to determine whether preliminary irradiation increases the radioresistance of irradiated animals. Experimental rats were X-irradiated (RUM-11 unit, 15 ma, 180 kv, filter 0.5 mm Cu+0.5 mm Al) with preliminary single 100 r or 500 r doses and 1 to 14 days later were irradiated with a single 750 r dose. Average life span, body weight, and peripheral blood served as indices. Oxygen consumption was measured 2, 4, 8, and 15 days after repeated irradiation to determine external gas exchange change. Findings indicate that radiosensitivity change depends on length of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4021552

interval between prelinary and repeated irradiation. With a 14 day interval, average life span increases from 8.2 to 13 days, but is not accompanied by increased body weight or normalization of peripheral blood. With a 3 to 7 day interval oxygen consumption is markedly reduced on the 2nd and 4th days after repeated irradiation. However, with a 14 day interval oxygen consumption is normal on the 2nd, 4th, and 8th days and is reduced only on the 15th day. The inhibiting effects of ionizing radiation on gas exchange do not appear to be cumulative. Gas exchange change appears to be dependant more on the state of reparation processes in the organism than on radiation dose. Radioresistance of an organism is increased with preliminary irradiation 14 days prior to repeated radiation as a result of the mobilization of adaptive reactions and increased general resistance. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 11Nov63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ALAVERDYAN, M.I., dotsent; VLASENKO, S.P., kand. med. nauk; MARUKYAN, T.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AYRAPETYAN, F.O., aspirant; GRIGORYAN, D.G., starshiy laborant

Effect of X-rays on the activity of hyaluronidase and hyaluronic acid. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:229-234 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

VLASENKO, S.P.; SHAKHNAZARYAN, E.L.

Effect of preliminary irradiation on the radioresistance of nonlinebred rats. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no. 1: 37-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Sektor radiobiologii AMN SSSR.

VLASENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; KHEYFETS, Yu.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIL-AKOPYAN, L.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the consumption of oxygen and some aspects of carbohydrate metabolism. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 1:191-197 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(OXYGEN IN THE BODY)

VLASENKO, S. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The evacuatory function of the stomach in normal and castrated dogs under the influence of insulin". Khar'kov, 1957. 18 pp (Khar'kov Med Inst) (KL, No 7, 1959, 128)

GENES, S.G.; LESNOY, N.G.; VIASENKO, S.P.; YURCHENKO, M.Z.; PLAVSKAYA, A.A.

Evacuatory function of the stomach in normal and castrated dogs as influenced by different hormonal and pharmacological substances. Sbor.nauch. trud. Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 15:80-105 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(STOMACH) (HORMONES) (PHARMACOLOGY)

YURCHENKO, M.Z., VLASENKO, S.P., (Khar'kov)

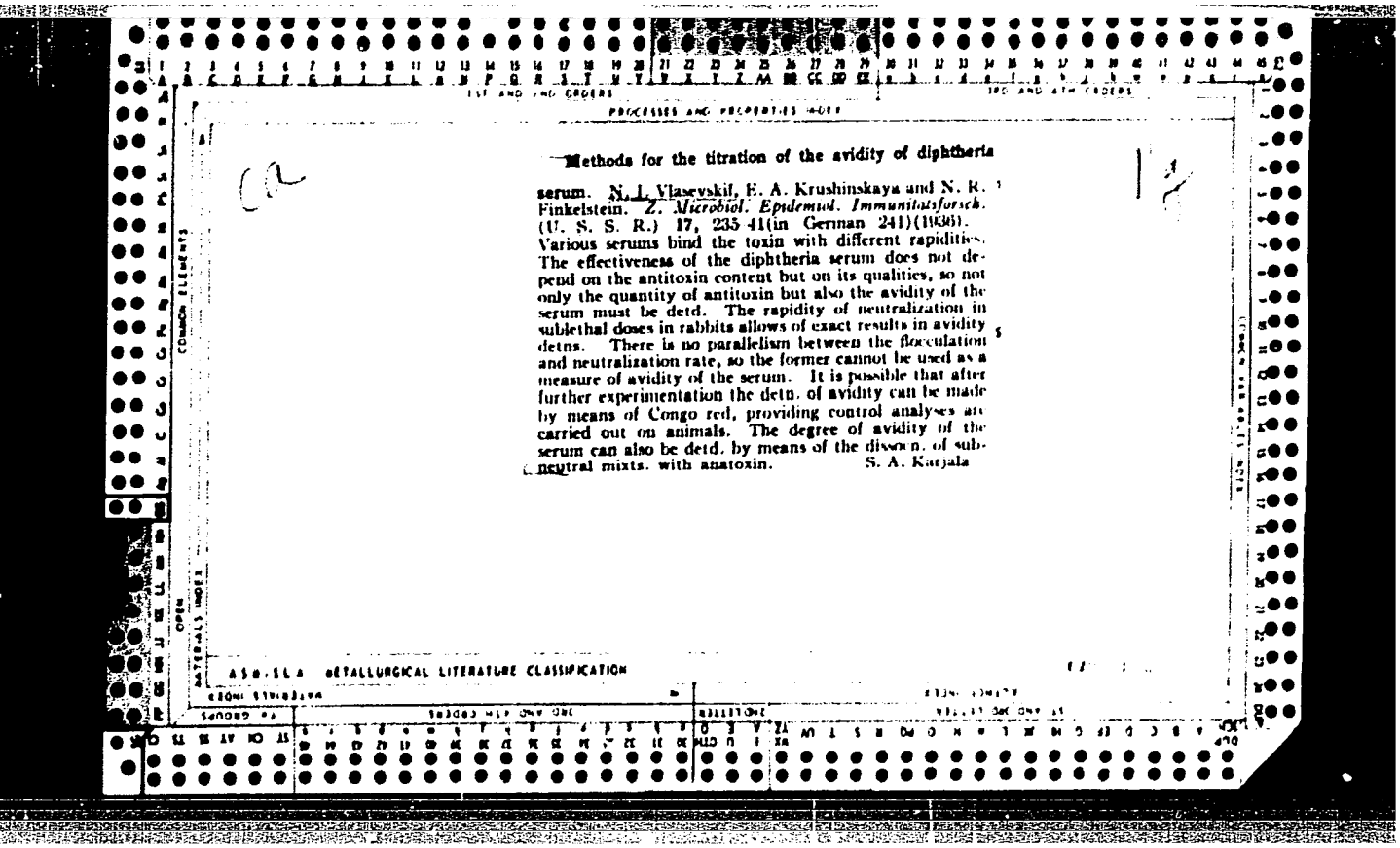
Gastric evacuation in normal and castrated dogs under various conditions of the central nervous system. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 1 no.4:66-72 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav.--zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. S.G.Genes) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.--kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.V.Maksimov)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. on gastric motor funct. in normal & castrated dogs)
(STOMACH, physiology,
motor funct.eff. of CNS in normal & castrated dogs)
(CASTRATION, experimental,
eff. of CNS on gastric motor funct. in normal & castrated dogs)

VLASENKO, S.Ye.

Case of resection of a giant dermoid cyst of the sacrum and coccyx. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.1:58 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz 2-y poliklinikl (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.K.Yazykov) 4-go upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(SACROCOCCYGEAL REGION--TUMORS)



Methods for the titration of the avidity of diphtheria serum. N. I. Vlasevskif, E. A. Krushinskaya and N. R. Finkelstein. *Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immunitatsforsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, 235-41(in German 241)(1936). Various serums bind the toxin with different rapidities. The effectiveness of the diphtheria serum does not depend on the antitoxin content but on its qualities, so not only the quantity of antitoxin but also the avidity of the serum must be detd. The rapidity of neutralization in sublethal doses in rabbits allows of exact results in avidity detns. There is no parallelism between the flocculation and neutralization rate, so the former cannot be used as a measure of avidity of the serum. It is possible that after further experimentation the detn. of avidity can be made by means of Congo red, providing control analyses are carried out on animals. The degree of avidity of the serum can also be detd. by means of the dissocn. of subneutral mixts. with anatoxin. S. A. Karjala

VLASENKO, V.; ZAPOROZHSKIY, V.

Leonid Miakishev's brigade. Avt.transp. 38 no.8:
4-5 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Alma-Ata--Transportation, Automotive)

TRET'YAKOV, L.; VLASENKO, V.

Building a schoolhouse of large blocks. Stroitel' 2 no.4-5:8-9 Ap-My '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Kharkov Province--Concrete blocks)
(Schoolhouses)

VLASENKO, V.

A new address of peaches. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.1:49 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Obshchestvennyy korrespondent zhurnala "Nauka i zhittya".
(Donets Basin—Peach breeding)

VLASENKO, V.

For a common cause. Kryl. rod. 14 no.5:10-11 My '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen soveta Khabarovskogo Aviatsionnogo sportivnogo kluba.
(Khabarovsk—Aerial sports)

VLASENKO, V.

Party organizations and the family life of Communists.
Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 3 no.22:74-75 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Communists)
(Juvenile delinquency)

VLASENKO, V.A.; GVERDTSITELI, I.G.; NIKOLAYEV, Yu.V.; OZIASHVILI, Ye.D.

Production of the isotope B^{10} by the exchange distillation of the complex $(CH_3)_2O.BF_3$. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no.1:79-84 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom G.V. TSitsishvili.

IVCHENKO, Vladislav Vasil'yevich; STUDENETSKIY, S.A., glav. red.; VLASENKO, V.G., red.

[Mathematical optimization principles in planning in the fishing industry] Matematicheskie osnovy optimizatsii planirovaniia v rybnoi promyshlennosti. Kaliningrad, Izd-vo gazety "Kaliningradskaia pravda"] 1964. 57 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

STUDENTSOV, [illegible], [illegible] red.; [illegible], V.G., red.

[Collection of papers on the technology of fishery products] Sbornik rabot po tekhnologii rybnykh produktov. Kaliningrad, 1964. 148 p. [illegible]

1. Atlanticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

KOZUB, G.M.; RUSOV, M.T.; VLASENKO, V.M.

Electronic state of catalysts in adsorption and catalysis. Part 3: Mechanism of hydrogenation of carbon dioxide on a nickel catalyst. Kinet. i kat. 6 no.3:556-558 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

VLASENKO, V.M.; YUZEFOVICH, G.Ye.; RUSOV, M.T.

Kinetics of carbon monoxide hydrogenation on a nickel catalyst.
Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:688-694 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukr.SSR.

L 7004-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP5026820 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0095/0096

INVENTOR: Nechayev, Yu. A.; Vlasenko, V. P.; Shevyakov, G. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: A pulsed ultrasonic thickness gauge. Class 42, No. 174453 [announced by Volgograd Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building Technology (Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 95-96

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic inspection, electronic measurement

ABSTRACT: This Inventor's Certificate introduces a pulsed ultrasonic thickness gauge designed chiefly for measuring the thickness of metal and plastic components for the case of unilateral access to the object being measured. The instrument contains a high-frequency radiator, a receiving device and an electronic measurement circuit. To improve accuracy and facilitate measurement, and to make the instrument portable, the gauge has a flip-flop stage with a square pulse generator and a probe for reception of the echo pulse connected at the inputs, while a measurement bridge

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.717.521 : 534.8

L 7004-66
ACC NR: AP5026820

circuit is connected to the output. This circuit has a needle indicator for direct reading of the quantity being measured without changing the adjustment of the instrument for each measurement.

SUB CODE: EC,IE/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

nw
Card 2/2

DORZHINKEVICH, I.B.; KOT, N.A.; VLASENKO, Yu.Ya.

New standard underground service storage of explosives. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:58-60 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VLASENKOV, A.I.

"Psychology of the assimilation of grammar and orthography."
Reviewed by A.I.Vlasenkov. Vop.psikhol. no.6:148-150 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Bokhotskaya srednyaya shkola Smolenskoy oblasti.
(Educational psychology)
(Russian language--Study and teaching)

L 12284-63

S/081/63/000/005/041/075

44

AUTHOR: Vlasenkov, L. A. and Planovskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the kinetics of the continuous adsorption process in a pseudoliquefied layer of fine grain adsorbent

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 325, abstract 5I108, (Tr. Ves. n-i. in-t. po pererabotke nefti i noluchenivu isskustv. zhiak. topliva, 1959, no. 8, 96-114)

TEXT: The results of a process of continuous adsorption are given, in particular, in the separation of hydrogen from methane-hydrogen mixtures by means of adsorption on activated charcoal. The equations are given for determination of the rate of pseudoliquefication in the presence of laminar and turbulent currents. In the general case, the coefficients of mass transport in seperate sections of a multi-stage apparatus may have different values. G. Lemeshko.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SHLYK, A.A.; VLASENOK, L.I.; STANISHEVSKAYA, Ye.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, G.N.

Light and chlorophyll formation in green leaves. Priroda 51 no.12:91-94 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk. (Plants, Effect of light on) (Chlorophyll)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018354 S/0251/64/033/001/0079/0084

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V. A.; Gverdtsiteli, I. G.; Nikolayev, Yu. V.; Oziashvili, Ye.D.

TITLE: Production of B^{10} isotope by the method of exchange distillation of the $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$ complex (Presented by academician G. V. Tsitsishvili, Oct. 10, 1962)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: boron, boron isotope, boron trifluoride, methyl ether, ether fluoride complex, distillation, exchange distillation, neutron, thermal neutron

ABSTRACT: Since the B^{10} isotope possesses a large thermal neutron capture cross section, a method was developed which permitted the enrichment of boron with the B^{10} isotope. This method is based on the principle of exchange distillation of the complex $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$ in a pilot fractionating column at 100C, at a pressure of 150 mm mercury. Its daily capacity amounted to 10 g of boron containing 80% B^{10}, while in the issuing complex the concentration amounted to only 16%. The separation of the boron isotopes is achieved by vaporization of the fluid $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$ phase and condensation of the gaseous BF_3 phase. The result is an enrichment of the fluid phase with B^{10} and a corresponding depletion of B^{10} in the gaseous phase, according

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018354

to the formula $(CH_3)_2O{\cdot}B^{11}F_3 + B^{10}F_3 \rightleftharpoons (CH_3)_2O{\cdot}B^{10}F_3 + B^{11}F_3$.
In view of the corrosive properties of the $(CH_3)_2O{\cdot}BF_3$ complex, only corrosion resistant materials were used in the installation, such as stainless steel, copper, lead, teflon, and polyethylene. Orig. art. has: 1 picture, 1 chart, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, Physical and Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Aug62 DATE ACQ: 19Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

137-1958-2-2762

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mitrenin, B.P., Troshin, N.Ye., Tsomaya, K.P., Vlasenko, V.A., Gubanov, Yu.D.

TITLE: Exploring the Possibility of Obtaining Homogeneous Germanium-Silicon Alloys Through a System of "Zonal Fusion" (Issledovaniye vozmozhnosti polucheniya gomogennykh splavov germaniya s kremniyem s pomoshch'yu zonnoy plavki)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 59-69

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the feasibility of and the conditions under which homogeneous Ge-Si alloys could be obtained from ceramet billets of uniform composition (containing 5:25 atom-percent Si) through a system of "zonal fusion". The zonal fusion was accomplished in an apparatus consisting of a tube (15 mm in diameter) made from transparent quartz; the tube was connected through a pressure retaining lock to a vacuum ($10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ mm Hg). A graphite or quartz boat containing a specimen was placed in the tube. Traveling along the tube at a speed of 5-15 mm/hr was a Silit resistor. The length of the fusion zone was 15-20 mm.

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2762

Exploring the Possibility of Obtaining Homogeneous Germanium-Silicon (cont.)

Under a pressure of 3.5 tons/cm^2 the specimens were pressed from well mixed Ge and Si powders into the shape of rods having a cross-sectional area of 9x9 mm^2 and a length of 95 mm; then they were sintered at 800°. Used in the experiments were a Ge with a resistivity of ∿ 1 ohm/cm and an industrial Si that had been washed in acids. X-ray and microscopic studies of the resulting ingots revealed that, at a speed of travel of the band ≤ 5-7 mm/hr, this system of band heating turned out a homogeneous Ge-in-Si solid solution (containing from 2.25 to 40 atom-percent in the form of polycrystalline ingots. To obtain a specimen of significant length of the uniformly constituted solid solution and to build up the grains of the alloy to 4-6 mm, the fusion zone had to be moved back and forth over the specimen several times at a speed of 5-7 mm/hr.

Yu.Sh.

1. Germanium alloys--Formation 2. Ceramics--Applications
3. Alloys--Fusion 4. Ingots--Test methods 5. Ingots--Test results

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V. A.

137-1958-2-2762

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mitrenin, B.P., Troshin, N.Ye., Tsomaya, K.P., Vlasenko, V.A., Gubanov, Yu.D.

TITLE: Exploring the Possibility of Obtaining Homogeneous Germanium-Silicon Alloys Through a System of "Zonal Fusion" (Issledovaniye vozmozhnosti polucheniya gomogennykh splavov germaniya s kremniyem s pomoshch'yu zonnoy plavki)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 59-69

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the feasibility of and the conditions under which homogeneous Ge-Si alloys could be obtained from ceramet billets of uniform composition (containing 5 : 25 atom-percent Si) through a system of "zonal fusion". The zonal fusion was accomplished in an apparatus consisting of a tube (15 mm in diameter) made from transparent quartz; the tube was connected through a pressure retaining lock to a vacuum ($10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ mm Hg). A graphite or quartz boat containing a specimen was placed in the tube. Traveling along the tube at a speed of 5-15 mm/hr was a Silit resistor. The length of the fusion zone was 15-20 mm.

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2762

Exploring the Possibility of Obtaining Homogeneous Germanium-Silicon (cont.)

Under a pressure of 3.5 tons/cm^2 the specimens were pressed from well mixed Ge and Si powders into the shape of rods having a cross-sectional area of 9x9 mm^2 and a length of 95 mm; then they were sintered at 800°. Used in the experiments were a Ge with a resistivity of $\sim$ 1 ohm/cm and an industrial Si that had been washed in acids. X-ray and microscopic studies of the resulting ingots revealed that, at a speed of travel of the band $\leq$ 5-7 mm/hr, this system of band heating turned out a homogeneous Ge-in-Si solid solution (containing from 2.25 to 40 atom-percent in the form of polycrystalline ingots. To obtain a specimen of significant length of the uniformly constituted solid solution and to build up the grains of the alloy to 4-6 mm, the fusion zone had to be moved back and forth over the specimen several times at a speed of 5-7 mm/hr.

Yu.Sh.

1. Germanium alloys--Formation 2. Ceramics--Applications
3. Alloys--Fusion 4. Ingots--Test methods 5. Ingots--Test results

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Horizontal dislocation of the patella. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.6:65 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.G.Vlasenko) bol'nitsy no.2 Avtozavodskogo rayona g.Gor'kogo.
(PATELLA--DISLOCATION)

28431
S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

21.6000

AUTHORS: Vatset, P.I., Vlasenko, V.G., Voloshchuk, V.Y., Doroshenko, G.A., Kolesnykov, L.Ya., Nikitin, V.O., and Tonapetyan, S.H.

TITLE: A diffusion cloud chamber

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 168 - 173

TEXT: The authors describe the construction and operation of methanol in an air diffusion chamber. This chamber was built as an experimental model for a larger chamber for use with a linear electron accelerator. The chamber (Fig. 1) has a working diameter of 26 cm and an effective height of 6 cm. It is made of stainless steel and consists of three sections: the lower cylinder 1, the cone 2, and the upper cylinder 3. The internal diameter of the lower cylinder is 30 cm and of the upper 22 cm, and the height of the chamber is 80 cm. At the base of the chamber there is a copper condensation disc 4, whose surface has been chemically blackened. This disc is

Card 1/4

28431
S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

A diffusion cloud chamber

cooled by passing liquid nitrogen through a coil (5) soldered onto the bottom of the disc. A glass cylinder (6), 26 cm diameter, 10 cm high, and 4 mm thick is held firmly against the copper disc with the copper cone, thus ensuring a good temperature contact. The temperature distribution in the conical section is effected by electrically heating the flanges of the cone, the lower flange temperature corresponding to the methanol temperature. The cone and the lower ring is separated by a heat insulator 7, the bolts (8) being similarly insulated. Thermocouple and electrode connections are made through the insulating ring, the screen 9 being connected by glass rods to the electrodes. Two windows (10) made from organic glass are situated diametrically opposite each other for illuminating the chamber space. The methanol is fed to the chamber through the lead 12, and it is held in the groove 11 of capacity 300 cm^3, the evaporation being enhanced by filter papers placed in the groove. The methanol temperature is controlled with a thermocouple which enters the chamber through 13. Two windows (14) are provided for photographing the working volume and one (15) for visual ob-

Card 2/5

A diffusion cloud chamber

servation. The upper part of the chamber is held at a higher temperature to prevent condensation of methanol on the windows which can cause a high background. The operation of the chamber is controlled by automatically varying the liquid nitrogen flow rate, the methanol temperature, and the temperature of the upper flange of the lower cylinder. The chamber was tested with an air and methanol filling at 1 and 3.5 at. It could be operated at a bottom temperature of -45 to -70°C and a methanol temperature of 10 to 30°C, however, the most satisfactory temperatures were found to be -50 and 20°C respectively, giving a temperature gradient in the working space of 7 deg/cm. At an alcohol temperature above 20°C the droplet background was high; when the temperature fell to 0 to 10°C the vapor flow was insufficient for satisfactory operation of the chamber. The authors have given in this paper a good description and diagrams of the supporting equipment for pumping the liquid nitrogen and feeding methanol to the diffusion chamber. The authors state that they are preparing at the moment a larger chamber with a diameter of 30 cm and a working pressure of 30 at.

Card 3/5

28431
S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

A diffusion cloud chamber

There are 6 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. Langsdorf, Rev. Sci. Instr., 10, 91, 1939; Shutt, Rev. Sci. Instr., 22, 730, 1951.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m. Kharkiv
(Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

Card 4/5

VLASENKO, [illegible] [Vlasenko, V.N.]; [illegible]

spark chamber. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.[illegible] [illegible] 13 4

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Ukr[illegible], Khar'kov.

SOV/137-58-11-21884

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vlasenko, V.I.

TITLE: Special Features of the Dredging of Placers and of the Concentration on the Dredges of the Southern Urals (Osobennosti dragirovaniya rossypey i obogashcheniya na dragakh Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1957, Nr 6, pp 31-34

ABSTRACT: The freezing of the areas being dredged was overcome by submerging them via the construction of dams and reservoirs. Areas submerged to a depth of 3 or 4 meters permit work the winter through on thawed soils and make it possible to avoid special removal of the ice. The dams are hydraulically filled by suction dredges using the tailings of hydraulic operations; this proved cheaper by 90% than dam-building by the transportation and dumping of soil by trucks (the cost of 1 m^3 of ground emplaced came to 2.8 rubles instead of 27). Much attention was given to the organization of the work force and technical supervision during repair operations. This made it possible to reduce the expenditures for labor for repairs in 1955 by 40-50% in 1955 relative to 1950. Good results in recovering

Card 1/2

Special Features of the Dredging of Placers (cont.)

fine Au in sluices are provided by amalgamation, which raises Au recovery by 7-8 percent.

L. K.

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V.I.

Moscow. Vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana. Kafedra matematicheskikh mashin

Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer Techniques) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 153 p. (Series: Moscow. Vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Sbornik, No. 2) 2,500 copies printed.

Ed.: B.V. Anisimov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Eds.: B.I. Model' and A.F. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Construction: N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book may be useful to Aspirants and other students specializing in computer technology, and also to designers and engineering and technical personnel who make use of electronic computers.

School imeni Bauman) in honor of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution. The articles contain the results of theoretical and experimental studies on the performance of various components of electronic computers. Among the topics discussed are program storage, control devices, the connection between the parameters of an algorithm and a machine, etc. The application of these components to the control of technological processes is also discussed.

Anisimov, B.V., Cand. Tech. Sci/ and V.N. Golubkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Analysis of the Quality of Servo-Systems With Discrete Element 32

Dobrov, Ye.V., Engineer. The Effect of Block Diagram Parameters on the Performance Quality of a Tubeless Direct Current Operational Amplifier 46

Anisimov, B.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.N. Golubkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yu.M. Dovzhenko, Engineer. Device for Tranforming the Form of Recording of a Program 56

Trubnikov, M.V. Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Ye.I. Nekrylov, Engineer. Certain Principles of Constructing Local Control by External Memory Devices 21

Vlasenko, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, O.S. Zhdanov, Professor, A.M. Dement'yev, Engineer, and I.M. Antonova, Engineer. Method of Forming the Images of Numbers by Means of a Ferrite Matrix 64

Shreyder, Yu.A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. The Connection Between the Parameters of an Algorithm and of a Machine 70

Anisimov, B.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.N. Golubkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.Ya. Savel'yev, Engineer. Device for the Control of Recording of Information on Magnetic Tape 75

Vasil'yev, O.P., Engineer. Analysis of Certain Relationships for an Economical Selection of the Dimensions of a Magnetic Drum 81

Anisimov, B.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yu. V. Vinogradov, Engineer. On the Problem of the Exactness of the Representation of Continuously Varying Values in a Numerical Code 86

Shreyder, Yu. A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Solution of Boundary Value Problems by the Method of Polynomial Approximations 95

Markov, G.Ya., Engineer. Certain Considerations on the Preventive Control of Electronic Computers 99

M.S. Saplin, Engineer. Photoelectric Device Which Receives Printed Numerical Signs 108

Palashevskiy, A.M., Engineer. Analysis of Information Storage Components of Computers 121

Chetverikov, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Relay Integrating Drive With Electromagnetic Powder Clutch 130

Kalashnikov, V.A., Engineer. Certain Algorithms for the Rational Planning of Production 142

Kuznetsov, N.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Circuit Mechanisms for Programmed Control 148

S/123/60/000/020/007/019
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 20, p. 192, # 111030

AUTHOR: Vlasenko, V. I.

TITLE: The Practice of Introduction of Casting in Investment Patterns

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Peredovaya tekhnol. liteyn. proiz-va. Kiyev-Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, pp. 32-35

TEXT: The properties and advantages are listed of casting components of machines and apparatus in investment patterns. Some technological and economical data are presented.

A. M. G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6029061 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0100/0100

INVENTOR: Vlasenko, V. I.; Oshchepkov, P. K.; Sorokin, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A magnetic internal inspection unit for long parts. Class 42, No. 183999 [announced by the Scientific Research Institute of Internal Inspection (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut introskopii)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: metal inspection, magnetic method, pipe

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A magnetic internal inspection unit for checking long parts, e. g. pipes, bars, etc. The device produces a two-dimensional image in the form of isolines of the magnetic fields surrounding the part when it is magnetized by any method. The installation contains a group of magnetic field intensity pickups, an open register, electronic switches controlled by the register for alternate connection of the pickups to a common busbar, an integrator which isolates the envelope of the series of amplitude-modulated pulses formed on the busbar, a line-scanning sawtooth voltage generator, a frame-scanning stepped voltage generator, a cathode ray tube with image persistence, and magnetic heads for recording and reading out magnetic marks in each cycle. The device is designed to

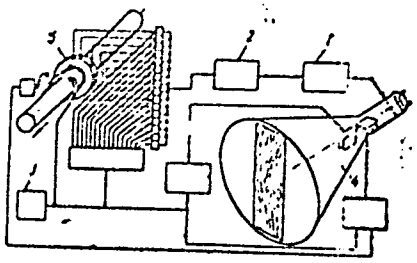
Card 1/3 UDC: 620.179.143

ACC NR: AP6029061

produce a quantitative visual representation of the magnetic field intensity in isolines by using a multiple-level amplitude discriminator with input connected to the integrator and output connected to the control electrode of the cathode ray tube. This discriminator puts out a train of identical-amplitude pulses separated by time intervals which repeat the real-time moments when the pulse amplitude reaches the envelope of the given potential levels which is determined in the integrator. 2. A modification of this inspection unit in which the image scale is maintained regardless of the rate of motion of the article being checked. Incorporated in the installation is a marking device which contains a stable-frequency pulse generator. The pulses from this generator are recorded in the form of marks on the surface of the moving article. The pulses read out from these marks serve as the control signal for selection of the intervals in stepped frame scanning which move the beam along the frame in the cathode ray tube in inverse proportion to the magnitude of the interval. 3. A modification of this inspection unit which handles articles of any profile by assembling the pickups into a unit which holds them stationary along the perimeter of the article, repeating its profile.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6029061



1--discriminator; 2--integrator; 3--pulse generator; 4--cathode ray tube; 5--pickup unit

SUB CODE: 13,20// SUBM DATE: 30Jan65

Card 3/3

VLASENKO, V. I.
p. 3

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1745

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye upravleniye

Peredovaya tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva (Advanced Technology of Casting Production) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1958. 152 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. K. Serdyuk; Tech. Ed.: Ya. V. Rudenskiy; Editorial Board: A.Ya. Artamonov, K. I. Vashchenko (Resp.Ed.), S. Sh. Zaslavskiy, and B. V. Polyak; Chief Ed. (Yuzhnoye Division, Mashgiz): V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of foundries, and workers of scientific research institutions.

COVERAGE: This book is a collection of articles and papers given by representatives of plants, scientific-research institutes, and vuzes on problems of advanced methods of production and mechanization of the foundry industry at a conference organized by the Kiyev o'blast Board of NTO(Scientific Engineering Section) of the machine-building industry and the Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Academy of Science, Ukrainian SSR. Experience gained in centrifugal

Card 1/6

pipe precision investment casting, shell-and metal-mold casting, use of materials preventing scorching, quick drying mold mixtures [blends], and problems of mechanization and automation of foundry processes are covered in this book. An article by N.Kh. Ivanov, deals with a new cast iron welding method developed by the author with the assistance of electrowelder G. A. Pirozhenko, and called "cold electric welding of cast iron by means of a metal electrode with an indirect arc action." As the title indicates, the arc acts only indirectly on the welded metal passing between the electrode and the build-up metal. Such welding insures shallow fusion of the cast iron. The formation of a cementite surface layer is either absent or limited to a very thin layer of not more than 0.2 mm., making for easy mechanical working. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface 3

NEW PROCESS METHODS

Khakhalin, V. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Centrifugal Casting of Pipe 5

Sorokin, Ye.G., Engineer. Thin-walled Pipe Casting at the Lipetsk Pipe Plant 16

Mesezhnikov, V. L., Engineer. Centrifugal Casting of Sleeves for Tractor Engines 24

Smirnov, F. I., Engineer. Mechanization of the Process of Investment Casting 26

Vlasenko, V. I., Engineer. Introducing Investment Casting Into Production 32

Protasov, P. K., Engineer. Investment Casting of Permanent Magnets 35

Pines, A. V., Engineer. Methods of Shell Casting 38

Prostyakov, I. M., Engineer. Chill-casting of Thin-walled Cast Iron Items 40

Sysoyev, D. I., Engineer. Use of Permanent Molds in the Casting of Steel 47

Vasil'yev, N. D., Engineer. Cast-welded Constructions 55

Ponomareva, S. K., Engineer. Mechanical Molding of Large Steel Castings 59

Gavilov, V. Z., Engineer. Bottom-stack Flaskless Casting 63

Ryabova, V. V., Engineer. Use of Chromite as an Anti-sticking Agent in Casting of Large-sectioned Steel and Cast Iron 72

Mylko, S. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Casting in Quick-drying Molds 76

Rabinovich, B. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer, and G. I. Bobryakov, Engineer. Results of Investigation and Introduction of Throttle Gating Systems in Mass Production. 87

Ivanov, N. Kh., Engineer. Cold, Electric Welding of Cast Iron Using Metal Electrodes With Indirect Arc Action 95

Skobnikov, K. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Improving Working Conditions in Foundries 100

MECHANIZATION OF FOUNDRY PROCESSES

Koloskov, A. I., Engineer. Mechanization of Production Methods [Investment Casting] 105

Titov, N. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Overall Mechanization and Automation of Foundry Processes 116

Plekhanov, P. N., Engineer. Mechanization of the Foundry Stripping and Cleaning Shops of the Ural Machine-building Plant 131

Zelichenko, G. S., Engineer. Molding and Shake-out Production Lines 133

Bespal'tsev, I. N., Engineer. Quick-exchangeable Fitting for Mechanical Molding 140

Dubrovskiy, A. M., Engineer. Automatic Control of Mold Density on Shaking Tables 142

Savitskiy, A. Ya., Engineer. Walking Conveyer for Foundry Shops 145

Yelistratov, S. S., Engineer. Installation for Continuous Chill Casting 148

Zaslavskiy, M. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Hydraulic Sand-blast Cleaning of Castings 151

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/fal
6-22-59

70-3-2-1/26

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V.I. and Zhdanov, G.S.

TITLE: ~~Optical Methods~~ of Summing Fourier Series (Opticheskiye metody summirovaniya ryadov Fur'ye)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 2, pp 135 - 140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various optical methods of summing Fourier series are classified according to their characteristics: sequential simultaneous, one mask/ set of masks, white/ coloured light, cinematographic/static. The properties of the photographic materials used in the Bragg-Huggins masks and in the von Eller photosommateur are discussed with reference to range of linearity and to maximum density. A new method (possibly not yet realised) is described. The Huggins masks, translated to give correct phases, pass in turn before a lamp (presumably modulated) in rapid succession so that all merge, owing to the persistence of vision, to give a summation. Cinema technique is required for this apparatus but it uses only one projecting lens and the resulting summation can be very easily recorded photographically. A machine where each mask is projected simultaneously onto a white screen and the resulting pattern of weak or strong illumination/which represents the summation is also described, but appears rather impracticable. The von Eller machine is commended.

Card1/2

Optical Methods of Summing Fourier Series 70-3-2-1/26

There are 4 figures and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 4 French and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1957

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V.I.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

Optical method for summation of Fourier series. Kristallografiia 3 no.2:135-140 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Fourier series)

VLASENKO, V.I.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

Using calculating machines for radiographic studies. Zav. lab. 24 no.51634-636 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Radiography) (Electronic calculating machines)

VLASENKO, V.I.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

Automatic synthesis of two-dimensional pictures of atomic structures. Kristallografiia 2 no.3:358-365 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Atoms) (Electronic digital computers)

70-3-6/20

AUTHOR: Vlasenko, V.I. and Zhdanov, G.S.

TITLE: Automatic synthesis of two-dimensional crystal structure patterns (Avtomaticheskiy sintez dvumernykh izobrazheniy atomnykh struktur)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.3, pp. 358 - 365 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: By means of high speed digital computers it is possible to summate Fourier series and thus compute numerical tables within a short time. However, digital computers are unsuitable for further analysis; for this purpose, an automatic machine is required. The first problem is to convert the numerical tables into a more readily usable form.

The simplest method of this synthesis is the construction of a mosaic image. In this case each number in the table is replaced by a round or a square spot with the colour corresponding to this number. The whole of the colour spots gives a visual mosaic image of the electron density. This is due to the ability of the eye to integrate discrete elements in smooth forms.

Another method is that of the model section; it is a better method but a more difficult one. In this case it is necessary to construct a model of the two-dimensional function

Card 1/3

Automatic synthesis of two-dimensional crystal structure patterns. (Cont.)

of the electron density, then to dissect the model with a series of planes parallel to XY on different levels and to register on a flat screen the intersection lines.

The model is constructed by two-dimensional interpolation first along the X axis, and then along the Y axis. The results of the first (X-axis) interpolation is recorded in a special storage device and represents the initial data for the second (Y axis) interpolation.

The first interpolation is performed by electronic circuits, the results being recorded in parallel circular tracks on a rotating magnetic drum. The second (Y axis) interpolation of these results, along the drum axis, as well as all other operations are also made by the electronic circuits.

The results of the second interpolation can be considered as being a curve, representing the distribution of electronic density along the Y axis (drum axis). An amplitude discriminator automatically dissects this curve parallel to the Y axis by a series of straight lines, representing the given set of electron-density values. The intersection points are recorded as light spots on a CRT screen whereby the coordinates of these spots correspond to the position of the

Automatic synthesis of two-dimensional crystal structure patterns. (Cont.)

intersection points. Thus, during one revolution of the magnetic drum the light spots form dotted lines, representing the whole electron-density map.

The use of the magnetic drum and electronic circuits for the above mentioned purposes allows obtaining an electron-density map on a CRT screen within a few seconds after ending the summation of the Fourier series on the high-speed computer.

There are 8 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Physico-chemical Institute im. L.Ya.Karpov. (Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut im. L.Ya. Karpova)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VLASENKO, V. I.

137-58-5-8766

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 6, (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vlasenko, V. I.

TITLE: Peculiarities of Dredging and Concentrating Operations Performed by Dredges in Southern Ural Placers (Osobennosti dragirovaniya rossypey i obogashcheniya na dragakh Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1957, Nr 5, pp 36-40

ABSTRACT: A summary of the author's notes and observations made in the course of his scientific-industrial mission early this year when he visited various dredging establishments of the Yuzhuralzoloto where large electric dredges are employed.

A. Sh.

1. Dredges--Applications 2. Ores--Production

Card 1/1

VLASENKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHDANOV, G.S., prof.; DEMENT'YEV, A.M., inzh.; ANTONOVA, I.M., inzh.

Use of a ferrite matrix in a method for forming numbers. [Trudy] MVTU no.2:64-69 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electronic calculating machines)

VLASENKO, V.I.; ZHDANOV, G.S.; SOKOLOV, A.D.

Dynamic method for analog representation of two-dimensional functions. Priborostroenie no.6:11-14 '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Electronic calculating machines) (Mathematical models)

VLASENKO, V. I.

VLASENKO, V. I. "The Development of Methods of Synthesizing the images of Atomic Structures." Min Higher Education. Moscow Engineering-Physics Inst. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)
Technical

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

VLASENKO, V. I., and ZHDANOV, G. S.

The National Committee for Crystallography of the USSR, Moscow-

"Automatic Synthesis of Tow-Dimensional Crystal Structure Patterns"
(Section 1(1)-8 a paper submitted at the General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography, 10-19 Jul 57, Montreal, Canada.
C-3,800,189

VLASENKO, V. I.

Collecting the alcohol vapor which is entrained with the carbon dioxide at the fermentation. V. I. Vlasenko. *Spirtovaya Prom.* 20, No. 4, 27–9(1954).—EtOH can be removed from the CO_2 by adsorption on active C, by condensation from the CO_2 stream at lower temps., or by washing with H_2O. The latter procedure is believed to be the most economical if the correct equipment is used, e.g. the H_2O should come into intimate contact with the gas stream at least 3 times, so that all of the EtOH is removed with as little H_2O as possible. The final soln. contg. 1–3% EtOH is distd.

Werner Jacobson

SOKOLOV, A.A.; VLASENKO, V.I.; GURVICH, A.Ye.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Photoelectric densitometer and its use in evaluating the results of paper electrophoresis. Vop.med. khim. 2 no.3:222-228 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut i Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ELECTROPHORESIS, apparatus and instruments, densitometer, photelectric (Rus))

VLASENKO, V.I.

Recovery of alcoholic vapors absorbed in carbonic acid during fermentation. Spirt.prom. 20 no.4:27-29 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Liquor industries)

VLASENKO, V.I.

Introduction of new techniques to plants of the Lvov Trust. (MLRA 7:10)
Spirt.prom. 20 no.3:29-30 '54.
(Lvov--Liquor industry) (Liquor industry--Lvov)

VLASENKO, V.I.

Conical reducing gears in mixer transmissions. Spirt.prom.20 no.1:28 '54. (MLRA 7:5)

(Mixing machinery)

VLASENKO, V.M.; KRUGLOV, B.I.; ROZENFEL'D, M.G.; RUSOV, M.T.

Preparation and regeneration of zinc-chromium catalysts in the synthesis of alcohols. Khim.prom. no.1:1-6 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Alcohols) (Catalysts)

GOLODETS, G.I.; VLASENKO, V.M.; YUKHOVICH, G.Ye.

Analysis of the experimental entropy of activation of the processes of hydrogenation of carbon oxides on a nickel catalyst. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:839-841 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
Submitted March 2, 1965.

SOV/ 64-58-4-2/2o

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V. M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Boreskov, G.K., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Braude, G. Ye.

TITLE: The Catalytic Purification of the Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture of CO (Kataliticheskaya ochistka azoto-vodorodnoy smesi ot CO)

PERIODICAL: Kimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 2oo - 2o5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the presence of oxygen and carbon monoxide in the gas mixture in the ammonia synthesis acted as a catalyst poison, it has often been tried to investigate and remove it; the present work mentions results of investigations on the problem mentioned above in the case of low temperature with nickel catalysts being used. From the data on the conditions of equilibrium of the hydration of carbon monoxide may be seen that the equilibrium concentration of CO increases highly with the concentration of carbon oxide in the initial mixture and that it decreases with an increase of pressure. The equilibrium content of CO in the gas mixture increases with the temperature as well. When the purification process is

Card 1/3

The Catalytic Purification of the Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture of CO

carried out at 300 atmospheres a good effect can also be obtained at higher temperatures, while below 300° all experiments showed that the hydration is irreversible. The investigations of catalysts carried out show that nickel is the most active of the non-precious metals; a porous catalyst with a highly developed inner surface was used. The schematic representation of a high-pressure plant is enclosed from which among other things it can be seen that a constancy of the pressure was obtained by means of a regulator according to I. P. Sidorov (Ref 13). It was observed that the hydration takes place with sufficient velocity already at 100°, the degree of transformation changing with the temperature and the pressure. Starting from 125° the velocity of the increase of the degree of transformation is slowed down which is explained by an external diffusion on the catalyst; this is represented by an equation where the coefficient of the mass transfer as well as the pressure were fixed. In case oxygen and carbon monoxide are present together in the synthesis of ammonia in the gas mixture the completeness of the gas purification is dependent on the hydration of carbon oxide. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SOV/64-58-4-2/20

The Catalytic Purification of the Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture of CO

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti
(State Scientific Research and Design Institute of Nitrogen Industry)

1. Hydrogen mixtures--Purification 2. Carbon monoxide--Chemical reactions 3. Nickel catalysts--Applications

Card 3/3

KOZUB, G.M.; RUSOV, M.T.; VLASENKO, V.M.

Electronic states of catalysts in adsorption and catalysis. Part 2: Mechanism of carbon monoxide hydrogenation over a nickel catalyst. Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:244-249 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

L 6429h-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWT(a)/EWT(b) LJP(c) JD/JW/WM/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5020095 UR/0115/65/006/004/0688/0694

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, kinetic equation, carbon monoxide, nickel oil, catalysis, activation energy, physical diffusion

ABSTRACT: Tests were carried out by the continuous circulation method at atmospheric pressure and at different carbon monoxide contents in hydrogen which had been previously purified of oxygen in [illegible] at a temperature of 250-300C. The catalyst was [illegible] are given in tabular form. described by an equation of zero order, with an activation energy of 16.2 kcal/mole

Card 1/2

L 64294-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020985

and, the filling of the catalyst surface with carbon monoxide was 0.3 of the monomolecular layer. It is shown that the effect of mass transfer processes on the observed reaction rate depends on the concentration of carbon monoxide. At concentrations of carbon monoxide less than certain determined values (for the given experimental conditions) the hydrogenation reaction proceeds under transitional kinetic conditions. The article establishes the temperature dependence of the concentrations at which the process goes over from the kinetic region to the region of internal diffusion and then to the region of external diffusion. The [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 31May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: [illegible]

VLASENKO, V.M.; GLUKHOVA V.G.; MIKHAILOVA, E.F.; ROZENFEL'D, M.G.; RUSOV, M.T.; SICHKOV, P.V.

Changes in the properties of zinc-chromium catalysts during the production of methyl alcohol. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:664-666 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VLASENKO, V.M.; KUKHAR', L.A.; RUSOV, M.T.; SAMOCHENKO, N.P.

Adsorption of hydrogen and carbon monoxide on a nickel catalyst. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:337-344 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

VLASENKO, V.M.; PISAREV, V.F.; SOBOLEVA, A.S.; KHARLAMOV, V.V.; YUZEFOVICH, G.Ye.

Industrial catalytic purification of a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture by the removal of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Khim. prom. no.8:583-586 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VLASENKO, V.M.; ROZENFEL'D, M.G.; RUSOV, M.T.

Investigationg the macrokinetics of the synthesis of methyl alcohol on an industrial catalyst at high pressures. Khim. prom. 40 no.8:577-582 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZUB, G.M.; RUSOV, M.T.; VLASENKO, V.M.

Electronic state of catalysts during adsorption and catalysis. Part 1: Temperature dependence of the electric conductivity and type of conductivity of catalysist in the synthesis of isobutyl alcohol. Kin. i kat. 2:240-244 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Catalysts--Electric properties)
(Isobutyl alcohol)

RUSOV, M.T.; KOZUB, G.M. [Kozub, H.M.]; VLASENKO, V.M.

Studying the mechanism of catalytic synthesis of methyl alcohol by the change of the work function. Dop.AN URSR no.7:935-937 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR A.I.Brodskim [Brods'kyi, O.I.].
(Methanol) (Catalysis)

VLASENKO, V.M.; KUKHAR', L.A.; ROZENFEL'D, M.G.; RUSOV, M.T.

State of the promoting potassium salt added to a zinc-chromium catalyst of isobutyl alcohol synthesis.
Khim.prom. no.9:555-558 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Isobutyl alcohol)
(Catalysts)

GUBICH, Yu.N., inzh.; VLASENKO, V.M., inzh.

Assembly of wall panels for buildings housing the railroad loading hoppers at the Kalinin Central Preparation Plant. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.7:25-28 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. DonpromstroyNIIproyekt (for Gubich). 2. Trest Artemshakhtostroy (for Vlasenko).

ISHCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; LECHIN, M.I., inzh.; VLASENKO, V.M.

Small mine ventilation apparatus. Shakht. stroi. 6 no.6:11-13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Trest Artemshakhtostroy.
(Mine ventilation--Equipment and supplies)

5(1)

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V. M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Boreskov, G. K., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Braude, G. Ye. SOV/64-58-8-6/19

TITLE: The Catalytic Purification of a Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture From Carbon Dioxide (Kataliticheskaya ochistka azoto-vodorodnoy smesi ot dvuokisi ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8, pp 473 - 475 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of ammonia the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture is carefully purified from substances containing oxygen prior to the synthesis. The purification process can be simplified by hydrogenating CO and CO_2 simultaneously, which requires highly active catalysts. The results of tests carried out with a porous nickel catalyst are given. The properties of the catalyst as well as the investigation technique have already been described (Ref 1). It is known that the hydrogenation of CO in the gas purifying apparatus is practically irreversible (Ref 1). A diagram (Fig 2) shows the dependence on temperature of the equilibrium concentration of CO_2 at varying

Card 1/3

pressures and concentrations of the admixtures in the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture. This shows that at temperatures below 300° the formation of methane is just as irreversible as that of CO. The process of purifying the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture from CO_2 was studied at 1, 10, and 300 atmospheres, while the simultaneous hydrogenation of CO and CO_2 was carried out at 1 and 300 atmospheres. At atmospheric pressure the hydrogenation of CO_2 takes place at a temperature of 125°, and at 300 atmospheres at 80° (Table 1). The hydrogenation of CO is accomplished more easily (Table 4). The hydrogenation of CO_2 takes place at 300 atm, a CO_2 concentration of 0.02%, a linear velocity of the gas of up to 0.02 cm per sec, and a temperature of more than 125° in the area of external diffusion. For these conditions an equation (3) is given by which the mass transfer coefficient can be calculated. The degree of purification of the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture is determined by the hydrogenation of the CO_2. There are 3 figures, 6 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

The Catalytic Purification of a Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture From Carbon Dioxide SOV/64-58-8-6/19

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Nitrogen Industry)

Card 3/3

VLASENKO, V.M.; KRUGLOV, B.I.; ROZENFEL'D, M.G.; RUSOV, M.T.; SICHKOV, P.V.

Change of properties of zinc-chromium catalysts in the course of isobutyl alcohol production. Khim.prom. no.4:244-248 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Isobutyl alcohol) (Catalysts)

VLASENKO, V.M.; RUSOV, M.T.; YUZEFOVICH, G.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZHULINSKAYA, V.A.; SIKORSKAYA, E.K.

Kinetics of carbon dioxide hydrogenation on a nickel catalyst. Kin.i kat. 2 no.4:525-528 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fizicheskiy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Carbon dioxide) (Hydrogenation) (Nickel, Catalyst)

VLASENKO, V.M.; YUZEFOVICH, G.Ye.; RUSOV, M.T.

Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide and dioxide over a nickel catalyst. Kin.i kat. 6 no.5:938-941 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

32995
S/641/61/000/000/022/033
B108/B102

26.2245

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V. P., Grits, Yu. A., Khulelidze, D. Ye., Chulius, V. F.

TITLE: Total cross sections of fast neutron scattering from argon and crypton

SOURCE: Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey. Moscow, 1961, 283 - 286

TEXT: The total scattering cross sections of neutrons with 2.13 - 2.94 Mev from D(d,n) reactions were measured with the arrangement shown in Fig. 1. The measurements can be made with liquid gas. The device is free from many shortcomings attached to similar apparatus. After evacuation of the system, the gas is condensed and led into the test cylinder under a pressure of 2 - 3 atm (to reduce evaporation). The gas cylinder B is placed into the dewar C with liquid nitrogen. The gas evaporating from the test cylinder is led back into the gas cylinder B through a rubber cooling spiral and condensed in the cylinder B. For refilling, the test vessel is placed in the dewar. Refilling with argon was necessary once

Card 1/

every 30 - 40 min, with crypton every 60 - 90 min. Density of argon was 1.4 g/cm^3, of crypton 2.6 g/cm^3. The total neutron scattering cross sections in the energy range investigated were 3.0 ± 0.5 barns for argon and 3.5 ± 0.5 barns for crypton. There are 2 figures and 5 non-Soviet references. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Day R. B., Henkel R. L., Phys. Rev., 92, 358 (1953); Chernsey J. B., Coodman C. Phys. Rev., 92, 323 (1953); Nereson N., Darden S. Phys. Rev., 94, 1678 (1954); Rose M. E., Shapiro M. M. Phys. Rev., 74, 1853 (1948).

Legend to Fig. 1. О - window, Д - measuring dewar, glass, ИЦ - test cylinder with axis О, Г - neck, Х - condenser, К - three-way cock, V - valve, В - steel gas cylinder, С - dewar with liquid nitrogen; М1 - pressure gage, 0 - 5 atm; М2 - pressure gage, 0 - 150 atm; (1) to gas cylinder; (2) to vacuum forepump.

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V.P.; GRITS, Yu.A.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; CHULIUS, V.F.

[Total cross sections of fast neutron scattering by argon and krypton] Polnye secheniia rasseianiia bystrykh neitronov argonom i kriptonom. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 7 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

VLASENKO, V.P.

Studying the acoustical tract of a shadow flaw detector for the control of thin rods. Defektoskopiia no. 5:8-13 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.